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Passed March 17th. 1826

ESSAY,
ON
DEMOPTUSIS.

BY
David Holman.

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AN

Inaugural Dissertation

ON

Hæmoptysis;

SPURIOUS

*In the examination
of the*

Revd Frederick Deasly, D.D. Probst;

The President

and Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania

On the day of 182

For the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

By David Bohman Of

PHILADELPHIA.

Sit mihi fas audita loqui..... Virg^l

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Preface.

In entering upon the consideration of a disease at once so interesting and important, I cannot but feel under great and almost insurmountable difficulties, arising from the necessarily limited state of my knowledge, augmented by an almost total want of experience, particularly such as would lead to the true investigation of a subject, offering so wide a field of inquiry and research. Aware of this together with the inability on my part properly to perform the task before me, I have to beg the lenity of a candid and discerning faculty, under whose observation and inspection this imperfect attempt to comply with their requisitions may come. The necessity, however, of satisfying it to the rigid scrutiny of such a body, induces me to do so (though reluctantly) with the utmost deference and respect.

1840
The following is a list of the names of the
persons who have been admitted to the
membership of the Society since the
last meeting of the Executive Committee.
The names are given in alphabetical order.
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Of Hemoptysis

Hemoptysis derived from the Greek words, *Haima*, blood, and *ptuo*, to spit, is a genus of disease arranged by Cullen in the Class Pyrexia, order Haemorrhagica. And signifying a spitting of blood, or a discharge of blood from the mouth, brought up by mucus or left hacking & coughing. This definition, though perhaps, somewhat exceptionable, may be considered as correct as is necessary, hence its adoption, not from any conviction of its superiority over others, but from the consideration that no two agree precisely as regards this point.

Hemoptysis may proceed from the lungs, trachea, or fauces, each characterised by some peculiarities affording diagnostic marks hereafter to be mentioned. As Hemoptoe may occur at any period of life, but it most frequently happens about the age of puberty, or from irritation to the vessels, dependent, as is supposed by

It follows, on the preponderance of the arterial system
 over that of the venous. It is more frequent in Spring &
 the beginning of Summer than at other seasons, & is not
 less frequently of periodical recurrence. To account for the
 latter fact, the same ^{author} supposes the over-stretched & relaxed
 vessels more ready to admit of congestion, which being the case
 the same phenomena follow as a necessary consequence. The
 writings of Dr Mead, and more recently those of Dr Monro, seem
 to lead to the opinion, that it depends on lunar influence.
 The latter gives several cases going to establish this fact.
 This it would appear from some barometrical observations
 depends on the comparative levity of the atmosphere, at
 the time of the fall & change of the moon, which we
 know acts powerfully in causing hemorrhage. Hence the
 more frequent occurrence of Hemoptoe, at those times
 at any other periods.

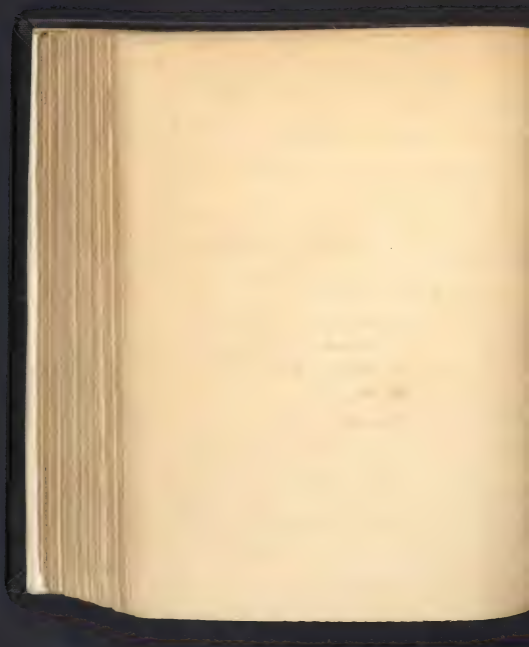
This hemorrhage may be either active or passive, the
 former arises from increased vascular action, the latter when
 no increase of vascular action is perceptible a distinction

I am inclined to believe, founded upon Correl / Principles, but
 notwithstanding it has been denied by some, particularly by
 Rees an English writer, who denies, that such a thing as ac-
 tive hæmorrhagy from the lungs can exist & even looks up-
 on the opinion as Chimerical.

There are according to Cullen four species of Hæmoptysis
 1st Hæmoptoea Plethorica, 2^d Hæmoptoea Violenta, 3^d Hæmoptoea
 Plethorica, 4th Hæmoptoea Calculosa, & 5th Hæmoptoea Nervosa.

It now remains to be given in, as occurring from different
 causes 1st Occasioned by rupture, a slow or storm. 2^d By co-
 pious inflammation, 3^d By Induration, from the suppuration
 of other discharges 4th By Plethora of the lungs & 5th By pecu-
 liar discharges & 6th By Tubercles.

Of the Causes of Hæmoptysis. "This may be divided
 into predisponent or remote, & occasional or violent. The
 first most of which may be considered in a great degree
 hereditary, implying in itself some peculiarity and faulty
 conformation; as a disproportion between the lungs and
 other parts of the body, a laxity in the structure of the



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relax of the lungs, a peculiar configuration of the body,
such as a long neck, narrow chest, depressed sternum in-
sides of the zygomatic cartilage, and prominent shoulders
this configuration of the body, independent of any hereditary
disposition, renders persons much more liable to Hemor-
rhages particularly such as are of a few florid complexion
with a fine white skin, & perspire much from the forehead
the palms of the hands, of a sanguine temperament &
endowed with great sensibility & irritability, by no means
uncommon in persons of this disposition. It then may
be added the suppression of any accustomed evacuation
as the menstrual flux in females; drying up of habitual sal-
iva, &c. or chronic eruptions of the skin, the suppression
of Urine, the suppression of Hemorrhoids, may perhaps
be that intimate sympathy existing between the Arterial
and Venous system. Persons who have suffered the
suppression of any considerable limb are said to be
more obnoxious to it than they otherwise would be.

The second or exciting Cause, are 1st Such as act



directly on the lungs, as singing or loud speaking, long
continued blowing on wind instruments, torments, blows, con-
gestions of the lungs, Coughs &c. 2nd Such as act on the
system generally, or violent exertions of any kind, running
leaping, wrestling, lifting heavy weights, and other such
increases the application of ligatures so as to stop the cir-
culation, particular position of the body, a 'Stichic' state of
the system, hectic fever, irregular living, as in eating or
drinking, high excitement of the passions, abnormal heat,
Cold suddenly applied, Great & sudden diminution in the
length of the atmosphere, in short whatever increases the
circulation, or causes irregularities in the distribution of
the blood. The mode of action peculiar to most of these
causes is the same, viz. that of acting as a stimulus, thereby
accelerating the circulation, favouring any irregularity or
determination otherwise insufficient in causing hemorrhage
Cold when suddenly applied does not act as a cause by
repelling the blood on the internal organs, as has been asserted
but by the reaction of the system in such things as hemorrhage.



(1)

those taking place, when cold has been its effect as to
diffuse reaction. As regards the operation of diminished pressure
of the atmosphere, in causing hemorrhage the opinion of Dr
Cullen, who supposes that it acts by causing an expansion
or rarefaction of the circulating fluids, is doubtless correct.
This is certainly a direct result of local domination. We add
how to which it may be remarked, that the vessels lose their
accustomed support, & consequently their antagonizing pressure.
The want of oxygen to disengage the blood may have some
effect in producing Hemoptysis by increasing the aspiration
to counterbalance this deficiency. If so is the opinion of some
this hemorrhage depends on the failure of Carbon, dis-
formed by them to keep the cohesion of the blood, a defi-
ciency of oxygen, may be considered as causing Hemoptysis
in this way.

Why then causes internal Hemoptysis, seems then any
other hemorrhage, except Epistaxis, is probably sufficiently shown
when the delicate structure of the lungs, the large size of the
pulmonary vessels, their extensive, numerous & intricate ramifica-
-tions



lines over the bronchial cells, imbedded in the most loose & attenuated cellular texture, & covered only by a thin membranous envelope, and taken into consideration, there is no difficulty in understanding, why causes, acting so powerfully on the whole system, should so particularly calculate to produce ~~hemorrhage~~ ^{hemorrhage} in such a structure as the lungs.

An attack of *Pharyngitis* brought on by the above mentioned causes, is for the most part preceded by a sense of smart and anxiety about the præcordia, slight difficulty of breathing, pain in the breast or some part of the thorax, a sense of heat under the sternum, a dry tickling cough, a sensation of throbbing or palpitatio, & a dryness or huskiness of the mouth fauces & throat. Immediately before the appearance of the blood, some irritation is felt at the top of the glottis which may descend lower, & it is said, some to the *strobiliculus*. This gives rise to a hacking or coughing, which brings up those generally thin, frothy, small in quantity, & of a fine red colour, preceded by or mixed with mucus of a salted taste. The blood may, however, be thick and of a dark or rusty blackish.

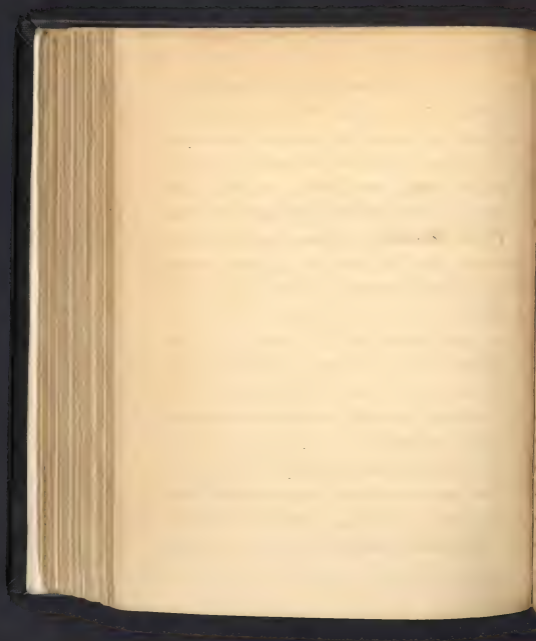


ish cast, from having remained some time in the bronchial cells before it was discharged, now is the blood so fluid, or aerated when proceeding from the trachea or fauces. This is the most frequent form of its attack, though it is sometimes ushered in with coldness of the extremities, shivering, pain in the back & loins, flatulency, costiveness & caput serena, followed by a reaction in the system, inducing a hot stage previous to the occurrence of the hæmorrhage. The pulse is frequent, quick, full, & often hard, the face is flushed & occasionally there is slight pain in the side. This state of the system is followed by a flow of blood sometimes large in quantity, at others, small, & simply brought up by hawking or coughing, as was before mentioned the pulse now becoming softer & less frequent. The patient is now for a longer or shorter time relieved, the irritation, however, again returns, & there is a series of phenomena similar to the former. This continues to be the case until it soon almost altogether disappears; in other cases, it recurs frequently & there is greater quantities discharged, sometimes it is profuse and long induces some suffocation. This is perhaps of more



occurrences, as it for the most part subdues spontaneously, or
yields to the interference of art. When it does not prove immen-
sely fatal, and is escaped, the countenance becomes pallid
haggard, the mind sunk, with the most terrible disquietude &
the unhappy sufferer, robbed of the generous stimulus of life
is almost ready to sink under the weight of dependency & disease.

Of the Pathology of hemorrhage perhaps nothing
need necessarily be said here, but, as it must occasion great influ-
ence over our method of treatment, a few remarks, may not be
unexceptionable. By Cullen it was supposed to consist in some
inequality in the distribution of the blood occasioning congestion,
the vessels thus becoming preternaturally distended were ready
to increase action which increased force tended to flow the elen-
taria of the vessels, opened them by anastomosis or rupture.
That rupture may take place when the exciting causes, are
sudden & violent will not perhaps be denied, but, it is of
much rarer occurrence than is generally believed. The cap-
illary system is perhaps mainly concerned in hemorrhages
& hence it appears as a most common occurrence a local spasm
-flow



tion or effusion. Thrombosis being in a state of preternatural treatment allow no blood to pass into them as in inflammation, action becoming more violent, blood is effused or forced through the exhaling pores, forming as in case of dropsy, a serous fluid is effused from less violent action. In pleurisy & pneumoniae. Thrombosis on the contrary, there is a want of tone, a general relaxation, from the preclusion or loss of that vital power necessary for this healthy action. Consequently there is what may be called atonic exudation (which though extremely rare is sometimes seen) as in Scorbutic hemorrhage, the petechiae of low fever, small pox & particularly from the bite of some venomous reptiles.

The Diagnosis, though sometimes difficult, can perhaps, always with proper attention to the circumstances of the case be made with some degree of accuracy, and correctness. To determine whether the blood comes from the internal surface of the mouth, fauces, or cavity of the nose, is often important, as more so the conduct of our treatment, than for the satisfaction of the patient. This may be done by the examination of the



Blood, which is found perhaps more so fluid as that from the lungs, it is generally brought up without coughing & upon inspection the source often becomes evident. It may however be brought up by coughing, in this case we are guided by the appearance of the blood, & the absence of those symptoms which have hitherto been pointed out as incident to a discharge from the lungs, together with the age, habits & predisposition. From Haematemesis it is readily distinguished, as the blood usually appears in greater quantities from the stomach than from the lungs, it is of a darker colour, more gummy, & mixed with the contents of the stomach, to which may be added, that Haematemesis is of much rarer occurrence, than Haemoptoe, is seldom accompanied by some marked affection of the stomach, as anxiety, pain, & a sense of weight & fullness, together with the total absence of any pulmonary affection, and the great prostration of the system, particularly the heart & arteries, incident to Haematemesis, doubtless the result of the intimate sympathetic connection of the stomach with the brain, the influence of which so greatly modifies the circulation.

-Troy



try action. Females are said to be more obnoxious to Haemorrhoids than males, in consequence of suppressed menses, the stunting of blood becoming vicarious to that discharge, which circumstances may assist in making a correct diagnosis.

Of the Prognosis. In drawing correct prognostic deductions of the result of Haemorrhoids, the issue is difficult to that a double opinion, in the commencement of an attack, can rarely be ventured on. It may be considered as unattended with danger, when the discharge is not excessive, when no symptoms of Pulmonary Consumption accompany it, when preceded the Haemorrhage, when it leaves behind no cough, dyspnoea, pain in the chest, or any other affection of the lungs, & also its happening to persons of a strong & vigorous constitution. Menstrual discharges of blood are perhaps more of such serious import as those occurring under different circumstances in some diseases, particularly Puerperal Placenta & various forms of leuc. so far from being detrimental it is considered ominous of a favourable result. The circumstances bearing to our inquiry in the prognosis are the discharge of



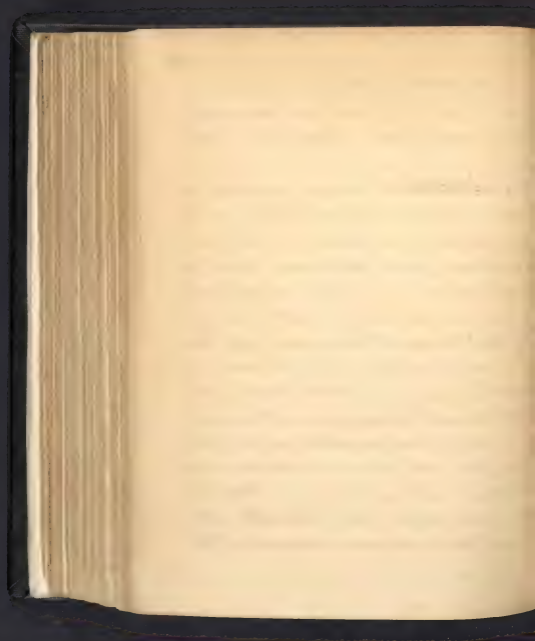
very large quantities of blood, being dangerous, in proportion to the size of the vessel, from which the discharge proceeds, the frequent recurrence of the attacks, and its taking place in persons of a lax & delicate habit, in whom the predisposition to this disease exists. *Hæmoptoe* cannot however be considered as always a primary disease. It is often symptomatic & is almost the uniform attendant of *Phtisis Pulmonalis*, a disease so insupportable, so incurable, & insulating to the resources of our art, as justly to be numbered among the *Operabilia Medicorum*.

Post-Mortem examinations, when it proves immediately fatal from the rupture of a considerable vessel, or in any other way, show a quantity of Clotted or Coagulated blood, between the pleura & lungs, the air cells & minute ramifications of the bronchia are filled with blood of the same appearance, & there is commonly some marks of inflammation about the parts from which the blood has issued. When it terminates in *Phtisis* as has been mentioned above is sometimes the case, the morbid appearances on the



same as those exhibited in bodies dead of these diseases, as tuberculated, granulated, teluraceous, & even cancerous lungs, causing excavations in these substances, erosion of the vessels, &c.

Of the Treatment. In entering upon this part of the subject, a question at once presents itself. Does it become necessary to interfere in cases of hæmorrhage? This question has doubtless arisen from the Stahlians declaring positively against this subject, which we may here judge our tasteless opponents to rest in silence with its ingenious authors. It is enough to say, that, to disagree with its associates is proper. Hæmorrhage cannot be considered useless, on the contrary, it should be avoided, and new life to the conduct of nature; too often blind in the direction of her will. Considering it, then, few, necessary, to interfere with the operations of nature, I shall proceed to the enumeration of the remedies usually employed in such cases; having regard to the different states of the system, and first of Acute Hæmorrhage. These are prescribed to answer two indications; 1st To



suppress the excretion of blood, by diminishing the activity of the circulation; 2^d To submit that morbid state of the system, when which its continuance and nature depends. As preparatory to the first, the patient should be ordered to lie, his shoulders elevated, his extremities extended, the room should be well ventilated, of a cool temperature and every source of irritation avoided, in short, the strict antiphlogistic measures are to be instituted.

The first measure which presents itself is to diminish the state of the system, & the appearance of the blood soon leads to demand it. The best practice, is to detract a large quantity at a time, and not by small & repeated bleedings. To this, however, objections have been urged, by one writer whose name I have had occasion ^{to mention} before, it is deemed wholly and injudicious & slow delinquent, which otherwise is corroborated by a second, whose ^{severe} judgement, has led him to say, that, "those who are too fond of using the lancet, should remember, that, as yet there is no repeal of the eighth commandment." On the contrary, may be formed the concu-



sent testimony of nature in subjects of the plethoric "that
 increase of arterial action" says a minute into "which can
 see the regulation of the same, or effusion of blood in any
 other way, is not to be removed by the lancet" and yet
 may it may be added even be substituted for it. I am
 aware that bleeding, is said to increase that plethora, what
 it was intended to remove, as regards this, it may be asked
 who will not call for the aid of the other antiphlogistic
 measures to prevent the recurrence of that state of plethora
 which a timely resort to the lancet has removed. This
 should be aided by cupping, or leeching either on the back
 or breast as may be thought best. A tea or table spoon full
 of finely powdered culinary salt, held in the mouth &
 swallowed by degrees, is sometimes found beneficial. Cold
 applications to the thorax, axillae, & particularly to the tem-
 ples & feet should not be neglected. The use of cold drinks,
 wrapping the body in cloths wet with vinegar & water, even
 the immersion of the body in cold water, or suddenly fresh-
 ling it has been recommended. Mercurials by some, which



practise, has received the sanction of the truly ingenious
Paracelsus.

The ⁵⁴residuum, particularly when, and highly recommended.
it may be given either alone, in combination with Tartarum
is, as in form of the nitrous powder. Dickson the author of
a small treatise on this disease, in the 1st 1806, or the 1st Med.
Observations & Inquiries, published 1782, says of this "It
is given rarely in any Hypothesis. I can almost equally de-
pend upon it, as upon the Cortex Peruvianus in a genuine he-
terometters." Whether this is going too far or not, I will not pa-
trone to decide; it is undoubtedly a valuable article, & contributes
much towards a cure. The occasional use of Lavender, such
as manna, tamarinds, Castor oil, Sulphate of Soda or Mag-
nesia, the Tartrate of Potash & Soda, and others of this class
(with the exception of the Phosphates, which from their ex-
acting character are not so well suited to the case as
those formerly mentioned) will be found highly beneficial.
Active purging is perhaps in this as in all other pulmonary
disease, *periculosa*. Vascular action being, now sufficiently



subdued, blisters, or leucopisms to the breast or back, with the
of much advantage I am not to be conlooked; they bring a-
bout a violent action by their comb. on the bowels, & hence
proceed to the almost milky. To these may be added stimuli
imitating emetics which act on the same principles.

With respect to anything has been said of Emetics, so much at-
tracted is this disease. One of the most strenuous promoters of
this practice was Dr Bryan Robinson of Dublin; Peter Wilson
and many of the present day, concur in this testimony in fa-
vour of their use. The same plan was adopted by Cullen but
he was led to abandon them from the leniency of their opera-
tion. The persons concerned are such as which they should be
whitened are not clearly pointed out. It is to ease, induced
by previous depletion, bordering on Papular hemorrhage,
I am induced to think, that they are by far the most ap-
propriate. Dr Robinson supposes they act by constringing
the extreme vessels, if so, they are ill suited to introduced
acute hemorrhage. Most of the cases related by him
were of a chronic kind & I believe exclusively of this na-
ture.



ture. If, then, four such were the mode of action, it must be
 hemorrhage of this kind, in which they prove so advanta-
 geous. And Piers who is loudly against the use of Cast.
 will not, as before said, admit the existence of actual ha-
 morrhage from the lungs. That they are most useful in
 reduced cases of Hemoptysis, no doubt is entertained every
 part, but as regards this mode of action, the opinion of
 Dr Robinson is incorrect. Of this strongest effect I am abso-
 lutely in opposition on the contrary they may be considered of
 an opposite character but, it is that venous patholog-
 ical state of the system induced by Castor. Changing the
 morbid action of the vessel, especially the Capillaries
 which proves so advantageous. Much more benefit, I con-
 sider is to be expected from nauseating doses such as the
 practice pursued in our own country, as well as on the
 Continent of Europe. Of the class of Emetics the Ipecu-
 anha is, perhaps the best, & may be combined with a
 small portion of Tartar Emetic, which render it more
 active. To obtain its nauseating effects, small doses are



to be used as to 2 grs., given at intervals as the case may require. This article is devoid of the uncertainty of the metallic salts, & is not so harsh in its operation.

Many of the Aromatic medicines, have been used in Haemoptysis, as the various preparations of *Thymus* (which already the oil is much celebrated by *Hopland*), *Cassia*, *Digitalis* &c. From the peculiar action of the *Digitalis* it was even proposed by some, as a substitute for the lancet. Numerous were the reports in its favour. Experience has, however, taught that this is incorrect. "If after bleeding the pulse continues more rapid than in health and the system is too much debilitated to resort to direct depletion, we may then have recourse to *Digitalis*, & as one of our resources, on such occasions, it often displays its best powers." It should be given in small doses, & as just to affect the pulse & with the utmost caution. When given in large doses, it is apt to excite vomiting, and by the violence of its action produce *irregularities* in the system.



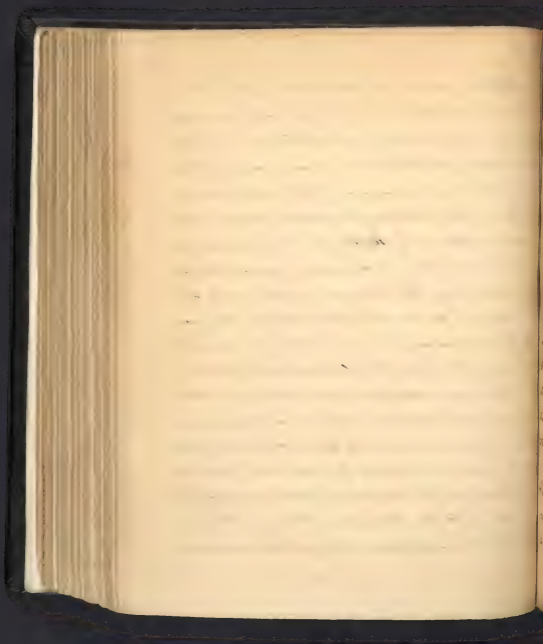
Of all the articles used in this disease Opium is
 by far, perhaps, most useful, under the circumstances
 hereafter to be mentioned. Producing although a stim-
 ulant, so admirably the power of subduing irritation (so
 incident to this disease) we are not surprised at the high
 encomiums bestowed upon it. To label it as the wonder-
 ful state of the system is improper, but, if, after reason-
 able action is subdued, there is much irritation, attended
 with cough, Opium may justly be considered as her-
 culine remedy, & unquestionably claims our admira-
 tion & praise. To produce hemorrhage, under such cir-
 cumstances, it is perhaps still better adapted, proving
 as in the former case of the greatest utility.

Both the vegetable & fopie astringent are used to
 suppress the hemorrhage. Of the first the *Stem & Patch*
 deserve the most confidence, but they certainly give up
 the superiority of the second. At the head of the ship
 stands the *Saccharum Saturni*, which grows in dose of
 from 2 to 5 gr. every 2 or 3 hours, either alone or combined



with Opium, some great powers. We are, however, told by
Cullen, that the Alum is preferable; this, though a safer
remedy is unquestionably inferior to the former; his state
must arising doubtless from an excessive action of these
bels, considering it pernicious. Of the preparation of
Copper & Lime little may be said; the Detraclus solution
is much esteemed by Mosely is perhaps sometimes use-
ful, but, more from its nauseating quality, than from
its astringency. The Mineral & vegetable acids have
been used, & in some cases with advantage; they will
be found most useful in acidulating the drinks, thus
alleviating the thirst often attendant on this disease.

As regards astringents it may be remarked, that
they are, for the most part, improper in sanguinous ac-
tions, & such a perhaps the most prevalent opinion
on this subject. It is said by Codd that general as-
tringents are now counterindicated, however useful they
may be in profuse hæmorrhages. When given, therefore, a
solution should precede, so long as there is increased



vascular action, the system being, when action is sudden, in a state somewhat analogous to that of paper known to stage.

Of the Lichen Islandicum our most used little need be said: being a very multivibrations article, it is probable, that, in this way, if at all, it may be found useful & not from any action properly peculiar to it.

The state of the patient's mind undoubtedly influences the body, & when there is a disposition to indulge in any of the depressing passions, it may, in many cases, be permissive. They become & cheer every energy of the body like the streams of Lethe, and 'tis thus that "the brave grows thus in the midst of woe, the lion, too, though surrounded by Cordials, & the man voluntarily staves himself in the quarry of plenty."

I am now to treat of the 2^d division or Papine Hemoptysis. Having formerly pointed out in what this consists shall proceed to the plan of Treatment to be adopted. The medicine used in this form of Hemoptysis



Mephitic are chiefly of the Corrosive kind. Of course
 as I have given my views on a former part of this of
 say, I think, therefore, say nothing of them now. The astrin-
 gent articles become now the bulwark of safety, & as be-
 fore said, the Rectate of Lead, stands preeminent, which
 as directed above. Of Wines, Port, and other Stimuli,
 nothing need be said, they may certainly be considered
 inferior to Opium in every respect, & should not be sub-
 stituted for it. As a tonic in this state of the sys-
 tem, the Pleurine Bark has long held an almost un-
 rivaled sway. It is certainly of utility, but as few will
 take a sufficient quantity to have any decided suc-
 cess, more benefit may perhaps be derived from some of
 the weaker preparations of this article particularly the
 Quinine. For the same purpose the Calybeate preparation
 especially the Tincture Ferri Muratici, or the Sulphate
 of Iron, also some of the preparations of Copper, are pre-
 ferred & often with much advantage. To these may be
 added the Mucous Acids, the best of which is the Levulinic

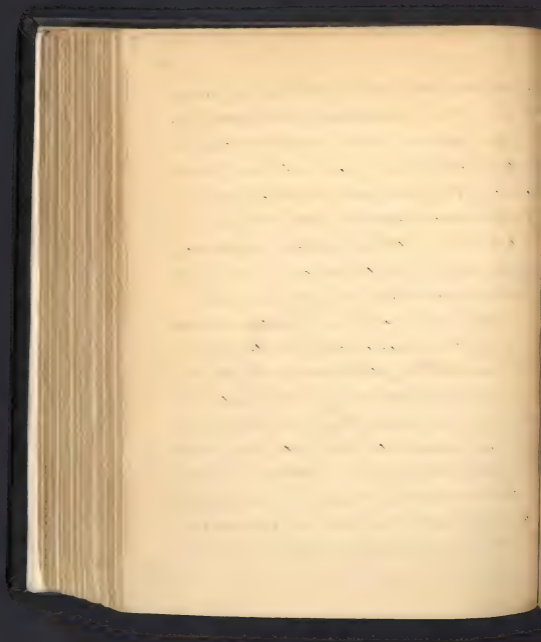


Sulphuricum Aromaticum, together with many others of the same class, an enumeration of which is unnecessary.

Cold applications are here of decided utility, when properly timed, care is, however, requisite in their use from the liability of the system to atomic congestions. Such congestions from закуп of vascular action, when occurring, are to be removed by the use of blisters, sinapisms, dry cupping, or in some cases, the abstraction of a small quantity of blood, by cups or leeches, by irritating enemata &c.

Nothing has as yet been seen of abstinence from drink as an important measure in Hemophysis. Two cases are recorded in the 3rd Vol. of the Med. Facts & Observations, where this plan was completely successful; the quantity allowed being only a pint daily. Ronley in his treatise on the hemorrhagia, recommends this plan of treatment as useful. That it may prove advantageous in both cases by preventing plethora, we are not disposed to doubt, hence its application to hemorrhage both of an active and passive nature.

Having considered the means necessary to arrest the



first indication, the second now claims attention, which constitutes the *Dysphylaxis*. In laying down proper *Dysphylactic* directions, I shall only *hint* them in a general point of view. Each person's Case has some peculiarities. Much must rely upon our sagacity and judicious discrimination. They are as follows 1st Care should be taken to avoid whatever may cause indigestion, as indulgence in rich & spicy, irregularities in eating or drinking, in short a complete avoidance of all the exciting causes. The diet should be low, consisting of milk & water &c, if meats are allowed, the white meats are to be preferred. The meat, small, frequent, and well regulated so that the stomach may properly perform its healthy functions. It should, however be adapted to the different state of the system, being either cordial, & corroborant, or other view as the case may require.

2nd To shun taking cold, by proper clothing, which should be warm, particularly flannels worn next the skin, the feet should be kept dry & warm, exposure to a



damp cool air, is always to be avoided & sleeping in damp thick rooms.

3^d To take such exercise as will impart tone to the system, the best is sailing, diving, travelling in any easy carriage, or in some cases, riding a short distance on horse back. Fatigue is in no case to be induced.

4th To watch with attention the pulse & respiration, any disorder in either, must be immediately removed by the proper means.

5th The frequent use of Emetics, is said to prove extremely advantageous, by keeping up the equality in the circulation, diverting blood from the lungs removing catarrhs & by calming the general condition of the system.

6th To have recourse to salivation as a certain resort. The emphysem made on the mouth by a salivation, invites morbid action from the lungs, & by the general and unobtrusive operation of the process on the system, it may entirely supplant the disease, substituting its



our friend in action in place of it." It should however be noted, before that when connected with a stumous diathesis, as is not infrequently the case, or with Tubercular Consumption, it is for the most part wholly incurable. Connected with pulmonary Consumption, Hemoptoe, may be considered the effect of a disease, which is too often baffles the concentration of the most judicious & talented. This disease (pulmonary Consumption) being for the most incurable it becomes our duty to support declining life by cordial & strengthening remedies; to comfort the unhappy by our unmitigated attention; to solace them in their hours of despondency, with the gleams prospects of brighter days, & above all, to direct them to the ever-monstrous hand of an all-wise Creator whose,

..... "Law eternal doth decree
That all things born shall mortal be."

In drawing to a close this imperfect essay, just to my feeling demands, that I should tender to each of

the Professor, my thanks & acknowledgments for the invaluable instructions received from them, by their unwearied and indefatigable exertions, to promote a science, the benefits of which are alike felt by all. That you, Gentlemen, may long live & enjoy the honors & reputation, you so justly merit, that you may continue to enrich Medicine, with others & still greater discoveries, abundantly preceded by such, as shall thus adorn your names imperishable, renown & do honor to the age and Land which gave you birth, is my warm wish. Nor can I feel less gratified in knowing that you have left the path illumined by the brightness of your footsteps, still glow, and that Science continues to hold out allurement and reward, to her persevering and industrious votaries.

^{Yr}
 Mrs.

